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Groenvelt (G.)

THE ORACLE FOR THE SICK.

Medicina

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Groenvelt (J.)

THE ORACLE FOR THE SICK.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE READER HEALTH.

IF to have opposed a sweeping Plague could ever establish a Physician's Gloyr; whether you consider the Dangers he rescued others from, or those he run himself into, or yet his Skill that enabled him for it; certainly for Us to resist the Plague of an Empirical Infection, cannot now be our Dishonour. For, take it from Us, every Disease undertaken by a Quack is altogether as dangerons as the Plague. When therefore People do so generally die with the Tokens of their Folly upon them, who can blame Us for exempting the living from this Mortality? Yet in doing this We foresee, that Empiricism, like Infection, will falsely be imputed to Us; he that Cures either, being at one time or other avoided as sick of the

same Disease. However, we hope your Judgments, better informed by the good effects of our Art, would clear us of that Scandal, were not our Qualifications sufficient to rub the Pitch off our own Fingers.

All of the Honourable, the Colledge of Phisicians in London, *whereof we are Members, have, to a Man of them, been affected with the dying Groans of Persons Murdered by Intruders into Physick. These formerly appeared only now and then, like the event of some petty Rencontre; but now they are heard so mournful and so numerous, that Quacking looks as if it were attended with the effects of a pitch'd Battel. Not a Week passes but some of us are called to these doleful Objects; whom we generally find to have been treated much in the manner following,* viz. *Upon our enquiry into the case it appears, the Sick was seized with a Fever, whose symptoms as to us related, did portend no danger; We know a Vomit would have been proper, the Intruder gave a Perl Cordial; The Party ought to have been Bled, the Perl Cordial was repeated; some noble* Diaphoretick *or* Febrifuge *should have been administred, the Perl Cordial was repeated; All this while a low Diet should have been kept, but instead thereof Gelly-broths*

were

were intruded: Thus through omission and commission the symptoms of a dying Man appear, then come in Alkermes *and a Blister; and a little before the Passing-Bell tolls in come We, to behold People Murdered, and our own Profession thus abused.*

Imagine you, what Impression these Barbarous Cruelties must make upon such a Body of Men, whose Charity, we do inform you, bears its proportion to that Learning, which is admired abroad, and is likewise acknowledged here at home by the most Malicious of our Enemies. How do you think, when the Laws are not silent, can we be so, against such bare-fac'd Offenders? Justly has the College animadverted on several Empiricks in getting the Statutes of the Realm executed upon them: And wisely has the whole Body thereof considered of prudential Methods towards the obtaining the end and intent of the Law; viz. *the suppression of Empirical Man-slayers. Sundry methods have formerly been under their Debate; the result whereof was, that some Undertaking like this of Ours would prove the most effectual. Convinced therefore by such a general Opinion, and moreover encouraged hereto by several of the Society, beside the unanimous Resolution of Us five on the Point; We, for the Pub-*

lick Good, and, we hope, not to the Discredit of our Profession, do procced in the Method following, viz.

1. At the *Angel* and *Crown* in *Kingstreet London*, We have a Repository, furnished with the most noble and efficacious Medicines; faithfully prepared with our own hands.

2. Every day in the Week, from seven in the Morning till eight at night; one or other of Us will constantly attend at the Repository, there to give his Advice, and to dispense the Medicines with his own Hand; or else to go himself or send another of Us, where a Visit is required.

3. Every *Munday* and *Thursday* in the Week, from two till six in the Afternoon, We will all of Us attend at the Repository, there to advise and consult upon such Cases, as shall then be proposed to Us, and accordingly to dispense the Medicines; or to depute some of the Consultation to visit, when required.

4. Either at the Repository, or at our several respective Dwellings, We are ready to give to the Poor our Advice *gratis*, and to supply them with Medicines at low rates.

And, that it never may be said, We talk as much like Impertinents, as they that oppose the giving of our own Physick, let every thinking Person well consider the weight of what we have to say in favour of these our Proposals. We therefore acquaint you, that the Laws have impowered Physicians in England *to give as well as prescribe Physick. But to the end, Reason, and not bare Authority may prevail, believe it altogether as reasonable, as it is lawful for us so to do. For every one that prepares a Medicine according to the Dispensatory, unless he will be so insipid as to condemn what himself does, must own that our College, who made that Dispensatory, is able to prepare the things described in it; Or, that He is guided by the Directions of Persons, who themselves know not how to perform, what they direct others to do: Which can hardly be acknowledged by a Man, who otherwise perhaps thinks better of himself than of the Authors of the Dispensatory. Moreover, if in less knowing Times the best Physicians Prescribed and Dispensed their own Medicines with their own hands (as* Galen *with his own hands prepared the great Treacle for several of the Emperors of* Rome, *and gave most of his own Physick) what Weakness is it now to think, in a Practico-*

philo-

philosophical Age, wherein Learned Men of all Professions do so generally addict themselves to the search of Nature, that Physicians alone should neglect their Province, and not know the preparation of their own Medicines, which comprehends a great share of Natural Inquiries? Among Men not professed Physicians, the Honourable, and Learned Mr. Boyl *is Master of many noble Preparations in Medicine. In reference to Physicians, who can be so injurious to the Memory of our* Harvey, *as to say, that He who found out the Circulation of the Blood, and knew the Vital Process from the first vibration of the salient Point in the* Embryo, *till it drew, nay expired its vital Air, who dares say, He knew not the Process of a Dispensatory Preparation? With what curious Medicaments has our* Willis *enriched Pharmacy, who, to our knowledge, put his own hand to the Work? Nor have Physicians abroad, such as* Sylvius, Ettmuller, Wedelius *and others, been sparing of their own pains in making most curious Remedies. And do not think, that all Men of Abilities in Pharmacy are dead out of our College; but to avoid palpable Flattery in reciting of living Names, let our Adversaries name that one Man of the College, who has not solid skill in Pharma-*

cy.

cy. If they cannot name him, let all Men, who value their Health, judge between Them and Us. Our College has Published a Dispensatory, containing a complete preparation of Medicines; but not one syllable of what any one of these Medicines is good for, the Application of all (to prevent mistakes) being reserved to their Breasts, who invented or approved them. Yet several of our bare Medicine-makers have presumed to give these preparations to the sick improperly, they not knowing the true Use of them; whereby many have been brought to untimely Ends. Nor is this all, they, under pretext of their Calling, too often vary our Prescripts, or by slandering them, prevent their being taken. Whose hands then, think ye, should we trust but our own, in preparing our Remedies, if we either value your Lives or our own Reputation? But more than all this, the most effectual Remedies depend upon so long and such curious Processes, that only read men, and they that know the intricacies of Nature, can prepare them aright: To Adulterate them, 'tis true, is easie; and to buy them of such as sell cheaper than they prepare carefully, is obvious; but if you will either buy them true, or use them right, you must deal with Men of Art and not of Trade only.

And

And of what moment the Advice of a Physician in taking of Medicines is, were not People too little sensible, We needed be less sollicitous in making them more. But, as We said, Compounders not knowing the use or nature of Medicines; because they can go no farther than the Dispensatory, which only shews the making of them, We do assure you, that he runs a great hazard of his Life, who in his Sickness takes any Medicine without the Advice of a Physician. For were you but as throughly convinced as We do certainly know, that an improper Diet does as surely kill as any Poison could, you would hardly adventure upon Medicines, which produce more violent effects upon our bodies than food can, without being assured by men of skill, that such Medicines are proper for you.

Knowing therefore the necessity of taking advice with all Medicines, and finding in our Practice how difficult some Cases are; We have provided not only, that one Physician shall always be attending; but that many may assist one another in advising upon difficult Cases. So that all the day long you cannot fail of a Physician at our Repository; nor every Monday *and* Thursday *in the afternoon of a Consultation of several. Where we hope, that as all persons of Ingenuity understand*

ſtand a Phyſician's Merit, ſo all ſhall receive mutual treatment from Us; nor ſhall the great Objection of the chargeableneſs of Phyſicians hold againſt Us, inaſmuch as we ſhall endanger no Mans Eſtate by the price of his Health, nor will we demand any thing for our Advice of the Indigent.

Thus, you ſee, the Good of all, and the Credit of our Profeſſion is our Meaning, which you have farther explained to you in the enſuing Book. In it are contained all things that a Phyſician can well ask his Patient: and tho' ſeveral things may ſeem ſuperfluous and liable to Cavil; yet to the Judicious, and to Men of Art, there will appear nothing ſuch: For better it is, that many Queſtions more than need ſhould be put, than that any one leſs ſhould be forgotten. For inſtance; without the knowledge of a Patient's Conſtitution no Advice can ſafely be given; without the knowledge of the Complexion or Colour, Stature and other Accidents, the Conſtitution cannot be known; and without all the Queſtions mentioned in the beginning of the Book, no man can be informed herein as he ought. By the convenience of this Book People wholly ſtrangers to Us may have our advice at a diſtance, as if preſent: And ſuch as had rather we ſhould know the

Diſeaſe

Disease than the Patient that is troubled with it, have hereby the opportunity of receiving Advice, he to whom that Advice is given, remaining altogether to Us unknown. Wherefore all Cavil at our plain Expression in Male and Female cases is vain; since to hear some necessary questions asked, would surely offend a modest Ear, which to read will not raise the least emotion of a Blush: So that no person's Modesty (who has this Book) need be put to the torture, in relating what some may think is here too boldly expressed; yet in many cases of absolute necessity by Physicians to be known. But peruse the advantages of this Book.

And thus, without Necromantick Art we can raise the Idea of an absent Patient; when raised, without the inspiration of any Python *We can shrewdly divine what his Fate will be; and so, if either Knowledge of Secrets, or Fore-knowledge of what is to come, were ever counted Oraculous,* Delos *it self did never own a much surer Oracle.*

For indeed We have not only studied in the best Universities of Europe; *but We have put these our Studies into practice for many years in other Metropolitan Cities of this part of the World, where several of us have been Collegiate Physicians; as well as in*

this

this great City, where we now reſide all as ſuch. Being therefore skilled in ſeveral European Languages beſide the Univerſal, Foreigners at our Conſultation may diſcourſe with Us in their own Tongues, and may be as well underſtood as if they were in their own Countries; at leaſt (if they are learned) they may freely talk with us in Latin. And all perſons, whether Engliſh or Strangers may enjoy the benefit of the united Counſel and Experience of Us all.

When We are not at the Repoſitory, We may be met with, or heard of at our reſpective Dwellings,

John Greenvelt *in* Throgmorton Street, *next door but one to* Broad-ſtreet.

Richard Browne *in* Wincheſter ſtreet.

Chriſtopher Crelle *at the lower end of* Fryday-Street.

John Peche *in* Chequer yard *near* Dowgate.

Phil. Guide *in* Salisbury Court *in* Fleetſtreet.

THE

THE ORACLE FOR THE SICK.

The Advantages of this Book.

§. I. SUCH sick Persons as have not the Convenience, or are not in a Capacity of calling in Physicians; by reason they either live at too great a distance, or are in no condition to defray that Physicians charges upon a journey, whom they make choice of above others, or that they either will not or cannot go to him themselves, will here find these inconveniences removed. For here they have every Re-

mark and Question, which Physicians use to propound to their Patients, from whence they take their Indications, and more than will serve their turn.

§. II. By this mean many poor sick People will not henceforth be destitute of Advice; as they are in the Countrey, and in places remote from great Towns: A thing which redounds to the great Detriment of several. For that they are necessitated to commit their Case to Chirurgeons, Apothecaries, Barbars, and good Women dwelling in Villages, who are not always sufficiently instructed how to describe a sickness aright nor it's accidents. Through which ill management, the sick frequently dye of Diseases, in the beginning slight and curable, had they but been well treated. And, which is most deplorable, the sick are little sollicitous either in setting their House in order, or about their Estate of a higher consequence, because they are not in the least apprehensive of any danger they are in. Which fatal Accidents may henceforth in a great measure be avoided: Forasmuch as one shall meet with none so ignorant, provided they can but read, who may not be capable of giving sufficient instructions to

Us

Us concerning the Estate of the absent Patient, and concerning his Sickness, by the sole use of this Book.

§. III. Those same sick Persons, who in the Countrey and places remote are under Chirurgeons and Apothecaries hands, capable of stating their Case, and thereby of consulting Physicians about their Diseases, will be much better attended, whilst not any one Circumstance requisite to the entire and perfect knowledge of their Disease, is forgot: It being notorious, that most of the great faults, which are committed in the management of the Sick, procede from this, that their Diseases are not well known, one being taken for another. And seeing that Physick is not an Art of Divination, as the ignorant Vulgar perswade themselves, too much Circumspection cannot be used in stating the Case aright to Physicians. And this will be much better done, when they that send, have their instructions in Print, the reading whereof will lead them, as by the hand, to the observing all things worth consideration, which might otherwise easily slip their Memory. So that those, who otherwise would have been negligent in their Relation, in order to have Advice from

Physicians, cannot now be so any longer: for as much as they are obliged to note, or make mention of each particular Head in the Book.

§. IV. And even Physicians themselves, of whom Advice is taken, being absent, must of necessity by this Method be more exact in their knowledge and judgment of Diseases, and in prescribing their Remedies. For they, as they are obliged, returning their Advice with this Book, wherein the sick Party and the Disease are drawn to the Life, and described, the defects of their Prescriptions, if any there are, will be far more evident. As faults in Limning are best discovered, when the Piece and the Original are both in view, or when the Features of the absent Party are well known to us. Such will be the state of the sick delineated by this Invention, by means whereof Persons skilled in the Art of Physick may judge of the Abilities of that Physician, who gave his Advice: Which can never be done in the way Men practise prescribing Piecemeal, wherein a Man can only discern whether the Prescript be well dosed, and possibly whether it came from a Physician experienced in the Practice of his Art; but

but not whether it be prescribed pertinently, nor whether it be proper for the Patient and the Disease, which is the principal thing. So that every Physician, considering what it will conduce to his Honour, though now perhaps he is conducted by Conscience alone, will moreover be concerned in reference to his Reputation: Which will serve for a double Incitement to encourage, and a double Obligation to bind him firm to his utmost Endeavour.

§. V. Physicians, that have Persons of Quality under their hand, and such as of whom it will be of import to remark from time to time, yea several times a day, the state of their Sickness, will here also find a notable ease to their Memory, and a great Abridgment. For having as many Books as they will mark at divers times, they can set down in each of these Books the then present State of their Patient, after the manner of Astronomers, who set down from time to time the State of the Heavens upon Paper; which State would otherwise slip out of their mind, and hinder the judgment that they would make: As on the contrary these different States of their patient will facilitate the conse-

quences, which they will draw from comparing them; so as to gather the *Crises* and the other Movements of Nature, which they have to do withal.

§. VI. There are several dishonourable Diseases, which hinder the Sick from discovering themselves, and they by this Bashfulness render themselves incurable: Whereas by this Book any one may conceal his or her Name, which contributes nothing to the cure of Diseases, and may receive good and salutary Advice.

§. VII. And whereas Seeing is the quickest and most comprehensive of all the Senses, here one will at once have in sight a multitude of Questions, which it would be tedious to hear asked and answered: And one may fix on what things are considerable, passing by such things as to the Party seem worthy of little or no consideration.

Now you have seen some of the advantages of this Book; the Use of it will discover to you the rest.

§. VIII. We need not here trouble ourselves at all to answer those that take upon them to decry the Inventions of others, and say that a man cannot comprehend in one Book an infinite number of Circumstances,

cumſtances, a diverſe Combination whereof varies the Caſe; ſince the Letters of an Alphabet alone are ſufficient to deſcribe infinite Volumes. And when Phyſicians, Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries, and in their abſence other Perſons who ſhall ſend or come to us or others to ask Advice concerning a Diſtemper, do find matters extraordinary in it, nothing will hinder, but they may add them; ſince Treatiſes of Nature do admit Diſcourſes of Monſters.

§. IX. Little alſo can they hurt us, who tell us, this Invention is not our own. May they not as well reproach *Galen*, who took his Doctrin from *Hippocrates*, and he from others? It being no ſlight matter to put things in Order, and to introduce a new Uſe of them. But leaving Vain-glory to others, we ſhall reckon it ſufficient, that ſeveral Perſons do receive benefit, without regard whence it comes. And poſſibly, even they that would have ſomething of Novelty, might be the firſt in quarrelling upon that very account.

§. X. Others may find the Reading of this Work troubleſome and diſagreeable, becauſe they may judge it, as it is, void altogether of Embelliſhment, and without Affectation, when they perhaps

may be desirous of florid Language. Because they know not, that height of Expression is no more proper for instructing, than Flowers are for nourishment; and since we intend the profit of all Mankind indifferently, which is composed, for the greater share, of people who have not leisure for these things, our manner of Discourse must be accommodated to their Capacities, which will not prove useless to the Intelligent, as the more exalted Terms of our Art would be to the less knowing.

§. XI. Some will also think it strange, that we make an Enumeration so exact of things, from which we may gather Indications; possibly, because they behave themselves so little after this manner in their Consultations. But let such Men know this, that they cannot with too much Circumspection treat the Almightie's Master-piece: Moreover, the things which super-abound, being not at all bad, such as have a mind to make use of this Book may leave what they will, and mark nothing but what they shall find pertinent to their Design.

§. XII. They that reproach us, will not be wanting also to render us odious to Physicians of other places, as if we suspected

ſpected them of ignorance, and as if they knew not how to ſtate a Caſe, when it is neceſſary to take ſome ſound Advice. But we have too good an Opinion, yea better than thoſe that envy us, of the Capacity of all Doctors in Phyſick, who have obtained their Degrees in famous Univerſities, too good certainly ever to call it in queſtion. We honour them, and are ready to conſult with them; ſo far are we from the leaſt intention of harm to them. And one may truly ſay of this work, that as it will ſerve as an *Ariadne*'s Clew, to guide by the hand the meaner ſort, who may be deſtitute of Phyſicians, and other Perſons, capable to ſtate their Caſe; ſo it will ſerve as a *Medium* to the more knowing Phyſicians, and who as ſuch are ordinarily fulleſt of employment, to ſave their time, which to them is very precious. Moreover, they are not only at liberty by this Invention to ſtate ſeveral Caſes, for one; but they may eaſe themſelves of this trouble by the meaneſt of their Servants, that can read; nay, by the Patients themſelves. Furthermore, they that are experienced know, that Phyſick is an Art of Society, the Practice whereof is in this found different

from

from the Law, in that a Lawyer who pleads well, is never a whit the less esteemed, though he lose his Cause. But the ignorant Vulgar judge rashly of a Physician by the event of the Disease; from whose Calumny he cannot better protect himself than by Consultation, which Men cannot sometimes have with the Physicians of the place, because there is not a sufficient number, and no good understanding among those there are, or because they are too much in the Patients favour, and will not depart from their former Advice, or out of respect they will not gain-say one another. There is not any way more advantageous to maintain the Reputation of skillful Physicians, and of such as omit nothing in the cure of a Disease, albeit the Success proves not always correspondent to their Care, than to justifie their Proceedings by other Persons disinteressed and capable of judging: To which this Book will give more assistence than any hitherto.

§. XIII. And thus will this Work henceforth be a Touch-stone to distinguish Physicians from Pretenders; These fearing nothing more than the use of this Book and the Method it contains: Because

cause one may easily by this mean know the faults, which they have committed in their management of Diseases, and also may judge whether they have known them well; whereas such as are expert in their Profession desire no better, than to make any one a Witness of their Actions.

And

AND becauſe in examining things, which a Phyſician ought to know, in order to his underſtanding a Diſeaſe well, and that he may direct his Remedies to the purpoſe, there are ſome Conſiderations common to both Sexes, ſome peculiar to each, and others yet appertaining to Chirurgery; the firſt of the eight Chapters into which this Book is divided, ſhall be common to both Sexes; the ſecond for Males; the third for Females; and the five laſt ſhall be Chirurgical, treating of Swellings, Wounds, Ulcers, Bones broken and out of joynt; concluding with ſome things concerning the Remedy which hath been given the Sick, the date of the Book, an Anſwer to ſome objections, and an Alphabetical Table. Some of which muſt be omitted by ſuch as they concern not, to wit, the Chapter concerning Males, by ſuch as ſhall ask Advice for a Woman or Girl, and then that of Females, when one deſires judgment concerning a Man or Boy; and ſo other Chapters.

The Uſe of this Book is in this manner; One muſt make a mark with a Pencil,

cil, or draw a ſlight line with a Pen upon the number, or on that part of the Figure which one would denote: With this diſtinction in reference to the Figures repreſenting the Body of Man or the parts thereof, that to mark a pain or any external ail, the line ends on the Skin or the outſide of the Figure, without being continued with Points: but to ſignifie an internal pain or ail of the ſame Part, one muſt continue the line with Points.

As, to ſignifie a ſuperficial wound on the right Cheek I muſt repreſent it by the line [A,] which ſimply ends on that part, without being continued by Points. But to ſhew a deep wound or pain in the left Cheek, beyond the line [B,] which ends there, this line muſt be yet continued with more or leſs Points, accordingly as the Ail ſhall lye deep. And when the pain or other grievance is any way extended, the line muſt divide it ſelf into two, three or more Rays, which

which must end round about, just where the grief reaches: Thus, if you look on the lines that begin at the Letter [C] one of which goes to the middle of the Forehead, another to the Crown, and a third to the left side of the Head, they signifie a pain in half of the same, called a *Hemicrany*, and by the common sort the *Megrim*.

So, to represent the state of a sick Person, whose Father lived a long time, but sickly and troubled with the Gout, who was begot by him in his old Age, of a Mother in her youth and health. This sick Persons constitution is weakly; the Skin without hair, clear, soft, thin and moist; the Colour pale; of a middle Stature; habit of Body lean; takes liquid Medicins with ease, but solid ones with difficulty; hard to Purge, but easie to Vomit, *&c.* I must underscore it with a Pen or Pencil, as you may see. And such as have leisure may write it out on a Paper apart, leaving the Words which are not included or marked: And by this means one will find the Sense compleat, and not at all interrupted with other words, useless to the matter in hand. As for example;

The

The Person for whom Advice is desired, is descended from a Father of a long, middling or short Life, yet living Healthy, or who was troubled with the Headach, Palsie, Apoplexy, Falling-sickness, Consumption, Dropsie, Gravel, Stone, Colick, Venereal Disease, Gout, Piles, Leprosie, &c. Who begat him in his Youth; Manhood or Old Age; Of a Mother of a long, middling, or short Life, or yet living: Healthy, or who was troubled with the Headach, Palsie, Apoplexy, Falling-sickness, Consumption, Dropsie, Fits of the Mother, Gravel, Stone, Colick, Venereal Disease, Gout, Piles, Leprosie, &c. who bore the Patient in her Youth, in in her middle Age, or towards her old Age.

As to the Constitution, it is Hale, Middling, or Weakly.

The Stature, very Tall, Middling, or very Low.

The Habit of Body Fat or Lean.

Easie, or hard to work on by a Purge.

Easie, hard, or indifferent to take liquid or solid Medicins.

Vomits easily, difficultly, or never.

And

And so of the rest; For it will be easie to apply to the same use, and to employ every word of this Book to give its meaning. As in pressing the Fingers upon the Keys of a Virginal, you make some of them give their sound, while others lye still; whence proceeds the Harmony of the Instrument. But if the meaning of every Article of these Observations be not apprehended, or if some (as we said) seem not pertinent to the Subject; such may be let alone, As likewise one may to a whole Case add what he shall judge is wanting.

Thus have we done with the Essay, which we thought good to premise, for the clearing of our grand Design, and the Practice of the same. Now we procede to

MVSEVM
BRITAN
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CHAP.

CHAP. I.

The Observations common to both Sexes, and where the first Marks ought to be made.

THE Person for whom Advice is desired, is descended from a Father of a long, middling or short Life, or yet alive: Healthy, or who was troubled with the Headach, Palsie, Apoplexy, Falling-sickness, Consumption, Dropsie, Gravel, Stone, Colick, Gout, Piles, Venereal Disease, Leprosie, *&c.* Who begot the Party in his Youth, Manhood, or in his old Age: Of a Mother of a long, middling or short Life, or yet living: Healthy, or who was troubled with the Head-ach, Palsie, Apoplexy, Falling-sickness, Consumption, Dropsie, Fits of the Mother, Gravel, Stone, Colick, Venereal Disease, Gout, Piles, Leprosie, *&c.* Who bore the Party in her Youth, middle Age, or towards her old Age.

As to the Constitution, it is hale, middling or weakly.

The Stature very Tall, Middling, or very Low.

The habit of Body, fat, fleſhy or lean.

Hath a Head very great, little, or well proportioned to the reſt of the body.

The Forehead broad or narrow, high or low, or midling. Eyes ſparkling, lively or dull; large, midling or little; blew, green, red, grey, yellow, white or black. The mould of the Head over-ſhot, little or much ſunk. The Noſe big, ſharp, red, blew, long, ſhort, of a middle ſize, high, flat and dented in, or eaten away. Noſtrils wide or narrow, little or much. The Lips of a high or low red, wan, blew, thick, turn'd inſide out, middling, or little and thin. The Mouth wide, middling or narrow. The Teeth ſtanding cloſe, or one at a diſtance from another, white or diſcoloured and black, ſound or rotten, dry or moiſt. The Cheeks full, hanging down, flat, hollow or middling. The chin long, ſhort, middling, round or dimpled. The Neck ſhort, long, of a middle length; thick, ſlender, or of a middle thickneſs. The Cheſt full, narrow, or of a middle ſize.

Hair thick or thin; curl'd, light, yellow, red, dark, black, beginning to be gray, or turn'd gray; bald all over, on the crown, before, behind, or on ſeveral parts of the Head.

Hair

Hair courſe, middling or fine, greaſie, neither very dry, nor very moiſt.

Hath a colour good or bad, naturally or by accident. The Complexion white, pale, red. The balls of the Cheeks a little or very red; having a colour brown or fair, tawny, yellow, greeniſh, black. Hath or hath not Freckles or Pimples in the Face. Hath or never had the *Small Pox.*

Is ſtreight or crooked, much or little, before or behind. Is a little, or very lame in the hip, leg or foot, right or left, naturally or by accident.

Sleeps little or much; a long while, or preſently after Dinner, quietly or reſtleſly, not within a few or many days.

Hath Dreams pleaſant, diſpleaſing or indifferent; dreaming of fire, water, mire, or of flying in the Air.

Is eaſie or hard to work on by a Purge. Vomits eaſily, or hardly, or cannot vomit at all.

Takes ſolid Medicins with difficulty, indifferently well, or with eaſe: Takes liquid Medicins with eaſe, difficultly, or indifferently well.

Dwells, or dwells not in the native Air; which is ſerene or troubled, ſubtil or groſs, enlightened or not enlightened by the

Sun, and exposed to the Winds on the East, South, West or North; unbounded or else enclosed with Mountains; temperate, hot, cold, dry or moist and fenny, or near a River: infected or not infected. 5

Eats and Drinks little or much in health; makes one, two or three meals a day.

Was ever temperate in eating and 10 drinking; or was of late, or of a long time addicted to excess in drinking Brandy, Punch, Wine, either Canary, Sherry, Claret, white Wine or Rhenish, old or new, fine or foul, Cider, Beer or Ale, Coffee, 15 Thea or Mum; cold water, spring, river, rain and ditch water corrupted. Or eats too much Salt-meats, Spices, Oisters, Cheese new or old, milk-meats, garlick, onyons, coleworts, turneps, radishes, mu- 20 shromes, cucumbres, melons, pease, beans, cherries, currans, goosberries, apricocks, peaches, plums, small nuts, chesnuts, wallnuts and other bad food, and things hard of digestion. 25

Hath to excess either smoaked or chewed Tobacco, or taken it in snuff.

Uses much, indifferent, or little Exercise.

Hath

Hath much, indifferent or little buſineſs of the mind.

Is ſeldom, ſometimes, or often ſick of Diſeaſes violent, or moderate; long or ſhort; ſlight or dangerous.

Hath been accuſtomed to purge and bleed 1,2,3,4 times, or more in a year, and hath forbore the doing of it for 1,2,3,4, 5, or 6 years, and upwards.

Hath one, two, three or four Iſſues, in or by the head, ears, ſhoulders, arm or leg, which run plentifully, little or nothing, of a long time before or ſince the Party fell ſick. Or hath one, two, three or four iſſues, which have been dryed up 1,2,3,4, 5,6,7,8,9,10,11 years, months or weeks.

Hath had Scabs or Breakings out, or an Ulcer dryed up, or running, a little or long before, or ſince this Fit of Sickneſs.

Is of the Age of

Years							Mo.	Days.				Hours.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	1	11	21		1	13
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2	2	12	22		2	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	3	3	13	23		3	15
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4	4	14	24		4	16
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	5	5	15	25		5	17
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	6	6	16	26		6	18
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	7	7	17	27		7	19
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	8	8	18	28		8	20
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	9	9	19	29		9	21
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	10	10	20	30		10	22
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	11					11	23
78	79	80	just, full, or				or thereabout.					12	
thereabout.													

Hath been ill, or kept Bed.

Years.				Mon.	Days.			Hours.		
1	2	3	4	1	1	12	22	1	12	
5	6	7	8	2	2	13	23	2	13	
9	10	11	12	3	3	14	24	3	14	
13	14	15	16	4	4	15	25	4	15	
17	18	19	20	5	5	16	26	5	16	
21	22	23	24	6	6	17	27	6	17	
25	26	27	28	7	7	18	28	7	18	
29	30	31	32	8	8	19	29	8	19	
33	34	35	36	9	9	20	30	9	20	
37	38	39	40	10	10	21		10	21	
41	42	just, or		11	11	22		11	22	23
thereabout.					just, or thereabout.					

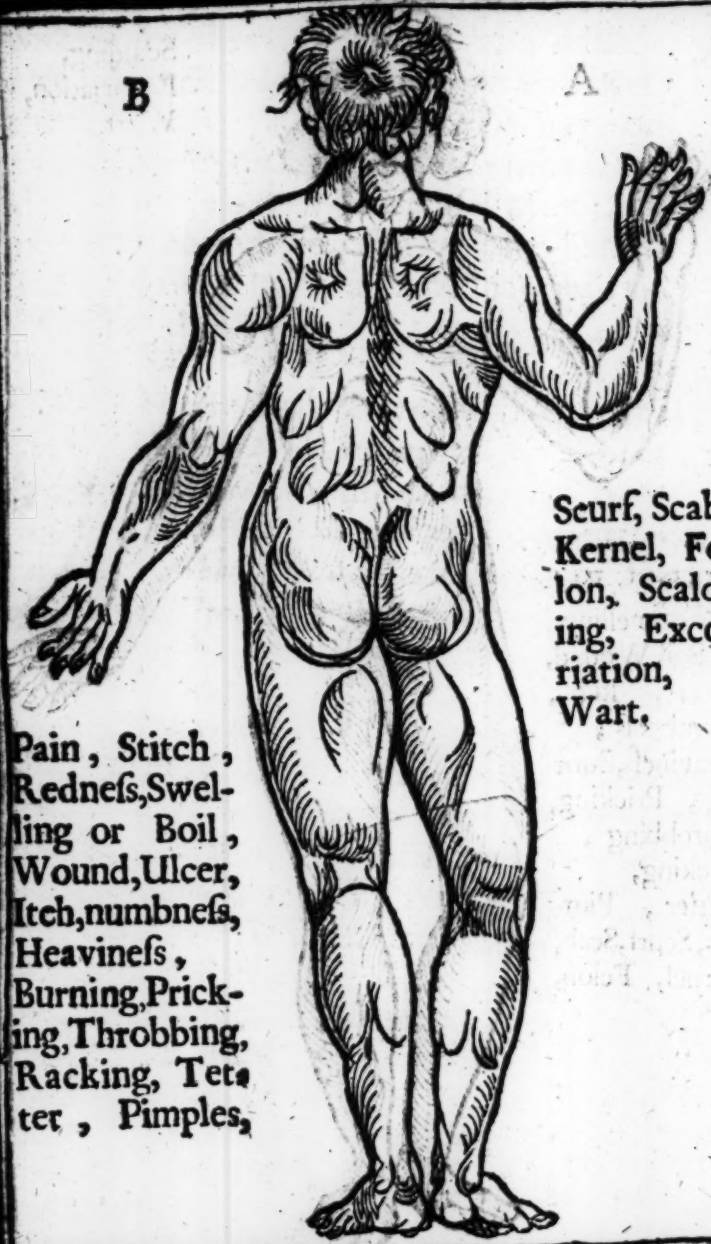
Because

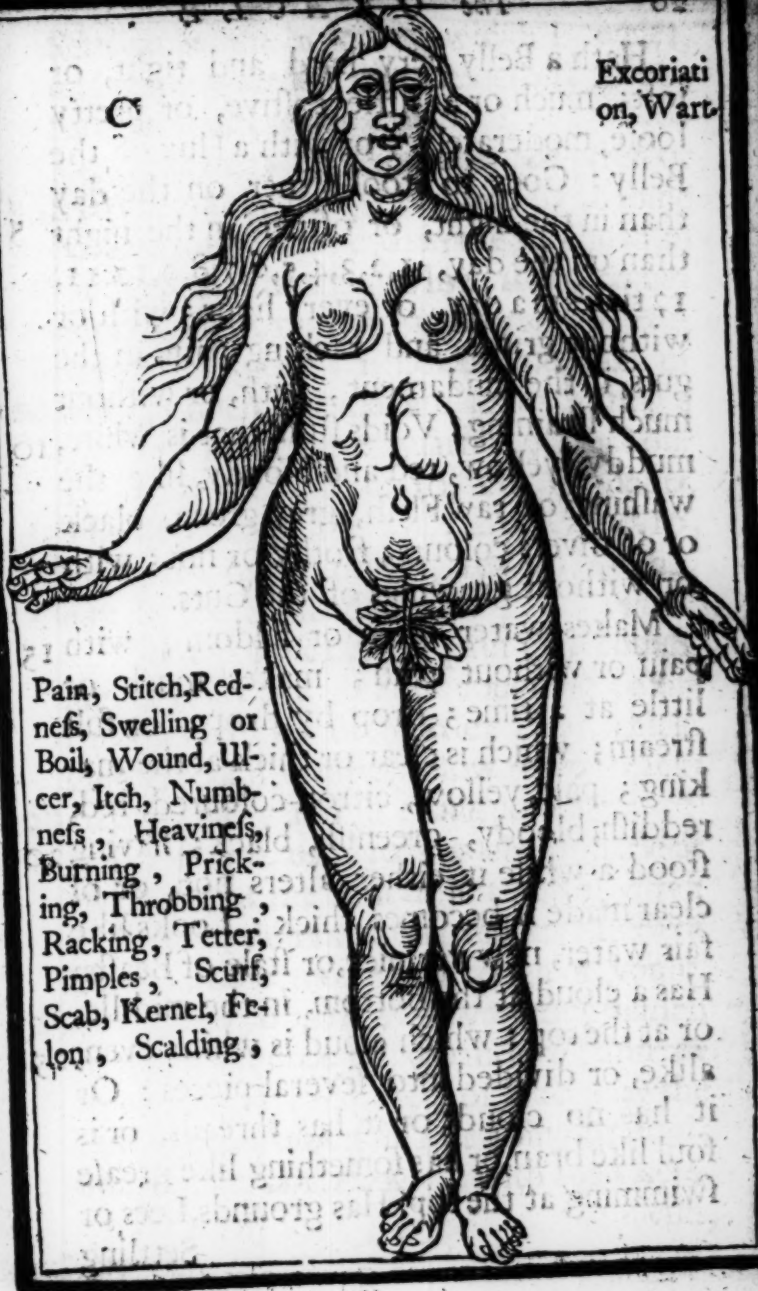
Because of an Ague, which comes every day, or every other day; or there are two well days and one ill, or two ill days and one well. The Fit comes at the same
5 or different hours, ebbs and flows, begins with a great or little chilness, lasts half a quarter, a quarter, half or three quarters of an hour, 1,2,3,4,5,6 hours: It comes once or twice a day, with yawning, stret-
10 ching, sickness at the heart, vomiting, pain in the Limbs, faintness, without any exercise before it: Is attended with a great or moderate heat, head-ach, dryness of mouth; little, great or moderate Thirst:
15 The hot Fit lasts half a quarter, a quarter, half, three quarters of an hour, 1,2,3,4, 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19, 20,21,22,23 hours; Ends in vomiting, loosness, sweat, or discharge of Urine. Or hath
20 kept bed for a continual Fever, which began with much or a little shivering, or without any chilness at all, with sickness at the heart, vomiting and faintness: The heat is tolerable or intolerable, with much,
25 little or no alteration: The outward parts much, indifferent, or a little cold: The inwards much, indifferent, or a little hot; or on the contrary: A pain in the Loyns, with or without a cough, dry or moist,

waking or sleeping with raving, restlessness: Which continual Fever is always at the same pass; or is higher every day, or every other day; or twice on the same day: Or else is slow, encreases after dinner, with heat in the palms of the hands: Is accompanyed with a pain in the head or in some other parts. 5

Which must be marked in the Figure A, B, 10 *or* C; *drawing the Line, which signifies the pain, from the word* Pain *just to the part pained: and so for Redness and other Accidents; with or without Points, accordingly as the Grief shall lye deep or shallow.*

A
Scalding,
Excoriation,
Wart.
Pain, Stich, Redness, Swelling or Boil, Wound, Ulcer, Itch, Numbness, Heaviness, Burning, Pricking, Throbbing, Racking, Tetter, Pimples, Scurf, Scab, Kernel, Felon,


B
A
Scurf, Scab, Kernel, Felon, Scalding, Excoriation, Wart.
Pain, Stitch, Redneſs, Swelling or Boil, Wound, Ulcer, Itch, numbneſs, Heavineſs, Burning, Pricking, Throbbing, Racking, Tetter, Pimples,


C
Excoriati
on, Wart.
Pain, Stitch, Redness, Swelling or Boil, Wound, Ulcer, Itch, Numbness, Heaviness, Burning, Pricking, Throbbing, Racking, Tetter, Pimples, Scurf, Scab, Kernel, Felon, Scalding,

Hath a Belly very hard and tight, or soft; much or a little costive, or pretty loose, moderately; or with a Flux of the Belly: Goes to Stool oftner on the day than in the night, or oftner in the night than on the day, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11, 12 times in a day, or every hour; with or without gripes and racking pains in the guts, in the fundament, with, or without much straining: Voids stuff that is, white, muddy, yellow, red and bloody, like the washings of raw Flesh, grey, green, black or of divers colours; frothy or not; with or without gnawings of the Guts.

Makes water often or seldom, with pain or without pain; makes much or little at a time; drop by drop, or full stream; which is clear or thick at the making; pale, yellow, citron-coloured, red, reddish, bloody, greenish, black; having stood a while it either alters not, or of clear made it becomes thick: Looks like fair water, new verjuice, or stale of Beasts; Has a cloud at the bottom, in the middle, or at the top: which cloud is white, even, alike, or divided into several pieces: Or it has no cloud, or it has threads, or is foul like bran, or has something like grease swimming at the top: Has grounds, Lees or

Settling

Settling at the bottom; which is white, and being warmed becomes clear, as before, or it alters not at all.

Sweats not; or is apt to sweat, often or
5 seldom, all the body over, or only in some part, as, round the head, in the forehead, in the neck and breast, which sweat comes only in a dew, or in great drops, in a great or small quantity; Is hot or cold, rank or
10 without smell, greasie or clammy, lasting a quarter, half, three quarters of an hour 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 hours. The sweat came the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, day of the Sickness.

Spits and raises with pain and coughing, or easily and without coughing; a little or a quantity of Spittle; clear, thick, glewy, round, white, yellow, red or black;
20 froathy, filthy and like an Aposteme.

Bleeds not, or bleeds much, or little at the Nose, at the right or left nostril, often or seldom, thin or thick, red and fresh or black; at the mouth, by cough or vomit,
25 or without coughing and vomiting; which is much or little in quantity, thin or thick, froathy, red, fresh or black; at the Fundament, not going or going to stool; mingled or not mingled with the Excrements,

ments, thin or thick, red, fresh or black.

In mind free: or has been or is still disturbed with some sorrow, dread and apprehension, with, or without cause.

The place of the pain, which is marked before in the Figure A, B or C is always the same; or is encreased or eased by touching the part: is with or without heavinesse: is little, middling, great or insupportable: seeming to the sick like a load, and as if it either bound or stretched the part: feeling like the prick of a needle, or the blow of a hammer: is continual or comes by fits: came lately or long ago: Is more violent fasting or after meat, on the day than in the night: Is eased by heat or by cold: or it finds ease neither by heat nor by cold.

It tarries often or sometimes without feeling or moving: with or without loss or diminution of judgment and memory; with or without groaning: the Excrements come away of themselves, or without the parties knowledg: snorts and foams at the mouth: has fits or convulsions of all the limbs, or of some only, marked in the Figure A, B, or C.

Hath a dizziness in the head, continual or at times, with or without dimness of sight,

ſight, before or after meal.

Hath ſtartings often or ſeldom.

Hath ſore Eyes, with or without inflammation, redneſs, ſmarting, involuntary tears, bleardneſs or matter; and that of it ſelf, or after a blow, or becauſe ſomething is got into the Eye.

The Eyes ſeem good, but the party cannot ſee at all; hath ſome film, or white covering over the ſight of the right or left Eye, or of both: or ſomething like Flies is flying before the eyes: cannot ſee in a great or little Light, things afar off or near: or ſees things at a good diſtance, as they are, or double; is ſquint-eyed, one eyed, or blind by nature or by accident.

Hath a pain in the ears, a humming, ringing, or ſome noiſe, inveterate or lately come: great, little, or moderate: is thick of hearing: matter iſſueth or iſſueth not out of the ear: hears nothing at all, from the cradle, or for 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 years, months, days, and more or thereabout, ſince ſome animal or ſome other thing got into the ear, ſince the uſing of quickſilver.

Hath the Noſe ſtuff'd with ſomething within it, as an excreſcence of fleſh, which

is

is soft, hard, red, black, ulcered or not ulcered, with or without ill smell from something in the Nose: bloweth out little or much matter, thick or thin, green, yellow, or white, or bloweth it not at all, or rubs the Nose often: Smelling is diminished or quite lost. 5

The Tongue is well, or cancered, or furr'd, of colour white, black or yellow, dry or moist, extremely rough, chapt and raw; speaks plain, or has an impediment in speech from the cradle, or since this sickness: Hath lost the voice, or speech, is hoarse: is, or is not tongue-tyed: sucks well or cannot suck. 10 15

The mouth is well, or bitter, salt, or stinking, with an ill breath, raw, or not raw: the gums which cover the Teeth, are swollen, ulcered, eaten away, or sound.

Hath swallowed a Fish-bone, a Bone, or some strange thing: Or it is thought, that some animal slid down the throat in sleeping. 20

Hath a pain in swallowing, and seems as if some bit stuck in the throat; and what is swallowed, makes a noise as if it fell into a Barrel. 25

Belches sowre, bitter, of an ill savour, or brings up wind or worms at the mouth: hath

hath been weaned, or not weaned 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 days, weeks, months.

The Child hath, or hath not yet all its teeth; and there are wanting or cut 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 great teeth upper or lower, or one or both of the Eye-teeth.

Hath the Tooth-ach a little while or a long time, on one side only or upon both; the teeth being fast or loose, or not a tooth either little or great decayed, rotten and hollow; the pain whereof is greater in the night than on the day, or on the day than in the night; and finds ease by heat or by cold.

Hath a Crick in the Neck, which hinders or hinders not the turning of the head, with or without the Almonds of the ears being down: or hath a swelling of the whole neck, with or without redness, pain and inflammation; which hinders, or hinders not at all the breathing, in bed or up.

Hath a pain in the right or left side, which strikes up, or strikes not up to the paps or arm-pits.

Can lye easily, indifferently, or with difficulty upon the sound or the sick side.

Hath shortness of breath, with or without ratling in the throat, redness of cheeks,

leanneſs of the whole body, or only of the legs and thighs.

Hath pantings or beatings of the heart, very often or ſeldom.

Hath ordinarily, or ſince the ſickneſs came, a pulſe quick, moderate or ſlow, ſtrong, mean or weak, even or uneven. 5

Sighs ſeldom or very often.

Hath loſt the reliſh of Victuals, at the ſight whereof the ſtomach turns; hath little or much loathing; hath a great or moderate appetite of things ordinary or extraordinary. 10

Hath a pain in the pit of the ſtomach, an hour, two, three, four, five or ſix hours after meal, or always. 15

Digeſts well, or does not digeſt Victuals at all, and voids them by Stool juſt as they were taken: or has much ado to digeſt them, or caſts them up either preſently, or an hour, two, three, four, five, ſix or ſeven hours after Meat. 20

Peuks ſeldom or often, little or much of its Milk, clear or curdled, preſently, or a quarter, half an hour, or an hour or two after it has ſuck'd. 25

Has a Vomiting and Looſneſs, with or without Cramp or Convulſion, and vomits

Matter,

Matter, excrementious, white, yellow, black, green, or of divers colours.

Voids by Stool often or ſeldom Worms alive, dead, long, ſhort, flat, hairie, in a great or little quantity.

Falls in a Swoon all of a ſudden, by little and little, often or ſeldom, and continues in it a little while or a long time.

Hath a pain under the ſhort Ribs on the right or left ſide, with or without the Hickup, with, or without hardneſs and tightneſs of the part, which pain preſſes or preſſes not upon the Stomach, with or without rumbling in the Belly.

Hath a Belly of a good bigneſs, or puffed up and tight: feels a floating up and down, or as it were a Bladder full of Water, which ſounds like a Drum: or the whole Body is the ſame: whereof if one touch any one part, the print of the finger remains, or does not remain: or only the legs; or the belly, thighs and legs are ſwollen: which ſwelling comes at night, and goes away in the morning, or is always hard, never comes but upon ſtanding long, in the night or on the day: is great, ſmall, or midling: and that without having had any diſeaſe before it, or after ſome continual Fever, Quotidian, Tertian or Quartan Ague.

Hath a pricking pain in the Reins, which is marked in the Figure *A*, *B*, or *C*, on the right or left ſide, or along the belly, with or without inclination to vomit, with or without a pain of the thigh on the ſame ſide. 5

Hath a pain of the whole belly, which is not eaſed by heat or cold: or only about the Navil, which is eaſed by heat or cold.

Hath, or is thought to have the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder. 10

Hath a pain in the joynts, with or without ſwelling, redneſs or ſtiffneſs: which pain is aſſwaged by heat or cold, and is continual or comes by fits, chiefly in Spring, Autumn, Summer or Winter: walks freely, or cannot walk but with difficulty. 15

Hath a pain in all the Limbs at once, or only in ſome one: which pain is deep or ſuperficial: in the joynts, on one ſide of them, or in the middle of the limb: more violent in the night than on the day, or on the day than in the night, which cauſeth lameneſs or no lameneſs: or elſe hath pains, which run hither and thither, being ſometimes in one arm ſometimes in the other, ſometimes in one leg and ſometimes in another part, marked in the Figure *A*, *B*, or *C*. 20 25

Hath

Hath Pimples and Scabs hard or ſoft, all over the Body, or only about the Forehead or the Head: which caſt or doe not at all caſt forth Matter or Water yellowiſh or clear: and in ſome other parts of the Body, with or without falling of the hair, much, indifferent or little; Itch, Scurf, Galling and Ulcers: which are hard or eaſie to heal; or they come again after they are healed.

Hath, or hath not Lice in the Head or all over the Body, in great or little quantity.

CHAP. II.

For Males.

HE is married, a Widower or a Batchelor.

He has not been able to keep his Seed 1,2,34,5,6,7,8 days, weeks, months, years: which is thin or thick, watry, white, or it diſcolours his linnen: of a yellow or green colour, of a bad ſcent: he voids it with pain, or without perceiving it: when

he makes or makes not water, before or after he has made water: mingled with his urine or not.

Runs often or ſeldom.

In a great, midling, or ſmall quantity. 5

With, or without erection of the Yard.

Having, or not at all having his Yard ſwollen.

With, or without ſwelling of the Nut.

With, or without ſwelling of the Fore- 10 skin or of the skin that covers the Nut: which skin covers or uncovers the Nut eaſily, or cannot cover it, or elſe cannot uncover it.

With, or without ſmarting in the paſ- 15 ſage.

With, or without an Ulcer upon the Nut, or upon the skin that comes over it: which Ulcer has edges hard or ſoft, has proud fleſh, or is even or hollow, has been 20 cured and is come again, or has not been cured at all, but is a little diminiſhed.

He has had for ſome days, months or years the kernels of his Groin large, ſoft, hard, with, or without pain: which 25 have Matter in them or not, of the bigneſs of a ſmall nut, walnut, an egg, of the bigneſs of ones fiſt or bigger: his Cods or Stones are ſwollen, with or without the

coming

coming down of a Gut, which goes up again in the night, or does not go up again into its place,

He hath pimples or warts upon the Nut,
5 or upon the skin that covers the Nut.

He hath a Carnosity in the passage of his Yard, that stops his water: which may then be known, when putting in a wax Candle one finds some resistence.

Which Accidents have lasted

Years.				*Mon.*	*Days.*			*Hours.*		
1	2	3	4	1	1	12	23	1	12	
5	6	7	8	2	2	13	24	2	13	
9	10	11	12	3	3	14	25	3	14	
13	14	15	16	4	4	15	26	4	15	
17	18	19	20	5	5	16	27	5	16	
21	22	23	24	6	6	17	28	6	17	
25	26	27	28	7	7	18	29	7	18	
29	30	31	32	8	8	19	30	8	19	
33	34	35	36	9	9	20		9	20	
37	38	39	40	10	10	21		10	21	
41	42	just, or		11	11	22		11	22	23
thereabout.					just, or thereabout.					

CHAP. III.

For Females.

SHe is a Maid, a Married Woman or a Widow for these 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Months, Years and more.

She has not yet had the benefits of Nature, or but seldom, in a little quantity, in or out of order, with or without much trouble, as Gripes and Pains in the Bowels: or she has them well formerly; but they have been stopp'd for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 Days, Months, Years, without apparent cause, or by reason of some vexation, fright, grief: or she has them in a great, little, or moderate quantity, with or without pain in her Loins, loss of Appetite, weakness, and noise in her ears: She has had them 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 Days, Months, with or without the interval of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 days.

She has at this instant, or used to have them red, thin, thick, yellow, green, black, pale,

pale, with or without clots of Blood: with or without ſmarting: or elſe ſhe has the Whites, thin or thick, alſo with or without ſmarting, in a great or ſmall quan-
5 tity, continually, or at times: She has loſt them entirely for 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 Months, Years and more.

She looks pale, or her ſkin is pale, greenifh, yellowiſh, ſwarthy, together with dif-
10 ficulty in walking, heavineſs in her leggs: She has a longing to eat things unuſual, as Plaiſter, Coals, Aſhes, Salt, Chalk, and the like.

She is, or believes ſhe is gone with Child
15 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 weeks, months compleat, and an half, or thereabouts: her Breaſts are grown bigger or leſs: She hath a numbneſs or pain in her thighs, legs, or knees: She longs for ſeveral things: She
20 has qualms at her heart.

She feels, or ſhe feels not her Child ſtir, or ſhe feels it ſtir often or ſeldom.

She has had ſome breach of the Water.

She is brought to Bed uſually at her full
25 time, with or without hard Labour, which laſts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 days: or elſe before her time, at 4,5,6,8 months, without cauſe apparent: Or elſe ſhe is come before her time, by reaſon of a fall, ſtrain, blow,

blow, ſudden fright, loſs of blood: Or elſe ſhe cries out at her full time, the Water coming away 1, 2, 3, 4 days before the Child, or but a moment before it: or ſhe has been in Travel theſe 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22, 23,24 hours, or 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 days.

She has been well or ill delivered of a Boy or Girl theſe 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11, 12,13,14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 hours, days, weeks or months: the afterbirth came away whole, or elſe it was torn and came away in pieces, with, or without ill ſcent, or there remains ſtill ſome part of it in the Womb.

The Child preſents, or comes not in a natural poſture; but preſents or comes the Feet foremoſt, or preſented an Arm: came double, alive, or dead, was drawn away by violence, whole or in pieces.

She cleanſes, or cleanſes not in her lying in.

She nurſes, or nurſes not her Child.

With or without pain, inflammation, hardneſs, apoſteme and ulcer in her Breaſts: the milk being, or not being curdled.

The Nipples either have, or have not the skin off.

She

She has a great, little, or moderate quantity of Milk; which is ſweet or ſharp, white or yellowiſh: thin, and which runs too much being put upon the nail, moderately thick: which ſwells not being boyled: or elſe ſhe hath no milk at all.

She can have no Children, and yet it is not her Husbands fault.

She hath Breaſts round or large and flat, great, midling or little, hard or ſoft, and her flanks large or ſtrait.

She hath a belly big and ſwollen, and yet ſhe hath paſſed the time of nine Months: is of a good or bad colour, and ſhe feels nothing ſtir in her Belly: which being touched ſounds or does not ſound.

She feels, or feels not a pricking pain in the Womb: and ſome matter comes away or comes not from thence.

The Womb is ulcerated with or without itching.

She hath at the Orifice of the Womb a ſwelling of colour, white, red, blackiſh, with pain, hardneſs in the groins, in the bottom of the belly, in the back, or other parts marked in the Figure *A*, *B*, or *C*.

She hath the Orifice of the Womb driven back inwardly, with, or without numbneſs and chilneſs in the knees: ſhe hath

hath this Orifice high, low, thick, hard, ſoft, direct, or on one ſide: She hath it cloſed at all times, or at ſome ſeaſons, after ſome Ulcers were healed up.

She hath a falling down of the Womb, little, great, or moderate for a few or many days, months or years.

She hath Fits: with or without loſs of motion and ſenſe, difficulty of breathing, and as it were a ceaſing of breath and pulſe, and a convulſion of the limbs.

CHAP. IV.

Of Swellings.

HAth, or hath not Puſhes, or riſings of the ſmall pox all over the Body, or in the parts marked in the Figure *A*, *B*, or *C*, which are come out a little or in abundance, or they diſappeared preſently: are larger or ſtraiter at the bottom than at the top, blackiſh, whitiſh, round, long.

Hath a Tumor or Swelling great, indifferent, or ſmall, and of the bigneſs of half a Vetch, a Pea, a Bean, a ſmall Nut, a Wall-

Wall-nut, a Pigeons Egg, a Hens Egg, a Gooſes Egg, ones Fiſt, both ones Fiſts, ones Head.

Which began

Years.					Mo.	Days.			Hours.	
1	2	3	4	5	1	1	11	21	1	12
6	7	8	9	10	2	2	12	22	2	13
11	12	13	14	15	3	3	13	23	3	14
16	17	18	19	20	4	4	14	24	4	15
21	22	23	24	25	5	5	15	25	5	16
26	27	28	29	30	6	6	16	26	6	17
31	32	33	34	35	7	7	17	27	7	18
36	37	38	39	40	8	8	18	28	8	19
41	42	ſince,		juſt	9	9	19	29	9	20
or thereabout.					10	10	20	30	10	21
					11	or thereabout.			11	22 23

In the part of the Body marked in the Figure *A*, *B*, or *C*.

This Swelling is hard or ſoft.

With or without pain.

With or without heat.

Red, yellowiſh, pale, lead-coloured or black.

It came after ſome diſeaſe, or without having ever been ſick.

Upon, or without a fall or ſtrain.

Removes, or removes not, when one touches it.

Came

Came ſuddenly, or was a great while in coming.

Appears at one time and diſappears at another, or is always at the ſame paſs.

Is with or without itching.

With or without puſtles or wheals. 5

The mark of the finger remains when one preſſes it, or does not remain.

Ripens or ripens not at the top.

Beats or does not beat.

Is hard in the beginning, or grows harder after application of Remedies. 10

Hath ſwelled veins all about.

Hath made a ſcar or ſcab.

Is with or without prickings.

Is heavie. 15

Is tranſparent, and one may ſee the light through it.

Is long, round, triangular, ſquare, or of an unequal Figure.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Wounds.

THe Wound has been received.

Years					*Mo.*	*Days*				*Hours*	
1	2	3	4	5	1	1	11	21	1	1	12
6	7	8	9	10	2	2	12	22	2	2	13
11	12	13	14	15	3	3	13	23	3	3	14
16	17	18	19	20	4	4	14	24	4	4	15
21	22	23	24	25	5	5	15	25	5	5	16
26	27	28	29	30	6	6	16	26	6	6	17
31	32	33	34	35	7	7	17	27	7	7	18
36	37	38	39	40	8	8	18	28	8	8	19
41	42	just or there-			9	9	19	29	9	9	20
about.					10	10	20	30	10	10	21
					11	or thereabout			11	22	23

This Wound is ſuperficial, or deep, in the part or parts marked in the Figure *A*, *B*, or *C*.

It was made with the edge or the point of a Sword, Poniard, or Knife, Needle or Bodkin: or elſe it came by a fall from ſome high place, or is only wounded from on high, with, or without bruiſing: or it was made by a blow of ones fiſt, a ſtick, ſtone, or

or Fire-Arms, at a diſtance or nigh: by a ſhiver of wood or ſtone:. by a bullet, the wadding or a piece of the cloaths ſticking in the wound, with which blow the Patient either tumbled or tumbled not: with or without loſs of Speech: or the Wound came by the bite or ſting of ſome Animal, venomous or not venomous.

Which wound either hath bled, or yet bleeds much or little, in a ſtream, ſpringing out, or drop by drop, pure or mingled with excrement or urine: or out of it there runs a Matter grey, white as milk, yellow or black.

In which the fleſh either is or is not carried away: with or without inflammation, ſwelling, pain, convulſion of the part, diſpoſition to a gangrene or mortification, blackneſs, fever, fainting, raving, vomiting.

Which Wound is great or little, lengthways or acroſs, from above, downwards, or from below, upwards: hath pierced or not pierced into ſome hollow part, hath paſſed in and out, or hath not paſſed out: out of which there comes a wind or air which blows a Candle.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Ulcers.

HAth several Ulcers, or hath but one Ulcer in the part or parts of the Body, marked in the Figure *A*, *B*, or *C*. Which Ulcer came of it self without any external cause, or it came after some Fall, Blow, Wound, Aposteme, Burning, Prick or Bite of an Animal not Venomous.

It is hollow, having a strait entrance, and wide within, with or without hardness of the edges of it: or else is superficial, long, narrow, large, round, foursquare, three-cornered, with or without great veins about it: with, or without inflammation, with or without redness, with or without pain: being filled with flesh, dead, spongy, or having flesh fair and red.

With or without corruption of the bone: which sends out a little, indifferent, much, or no matter at all: which is white, grey, black, thin, thick; with or without ill smell: or which is mingled with blood, or casts out a brown water

with Maggots: which Ulcer runs from place to place, fretting the parts round about it: is encompassed on the inside with a skin like a quill.

This Ulcer hath been healed once, coming or not coming again, is great or little, hath been for 5

Years.					Mon.	Days.			Hours.	
1	2	3	4	5	1	1	11	21	1	12
6	7	8	9	10	2	2	12	22	2	13
11	12	13	14	15	3	3	13	23	3	14
16	17	18	19	20	4	4	14	24	4	15
21	22	23	24	25	5	5	15	25	5	16
26	27	28	29	30	6	6	16	26	6	17
31	32	33	34	35	7	7	17	27	7	18
36	37	38	39	40	8	8	18	28	8	19
41	42		just,	or	9	9	19	29	9	20
thereabout.					10	10	20	30	10	21
					11	or thereabout			11	22 23

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Broken Bones.

HAth a bone broken in ſome one or more parts of the Body, marked in the Figure *A*, *B*, or *C*, by a fall, blow or wound, by fire-arms.

With a wound or without a wound.

Which is broken ſhort off, or ſhivered a-croſs or length-ways, with ſplinters or little pieces of bone, or without ſplinters.

Comes out, or comes not out: is within or without, above or below.

Hath both the bones broke in the legg or arm, or has but one broke, which was ſet inſtantly, or a long time after, or is not yet well ſet again.

Is knit again, or cannot knit.

The Skull is ſplit before or behind, or near the Temples, or hard by the Sutures, and the breach of it is great or little, with or without falling in of the bone, the cleft reaching or not reaching to the ſecond Table, or reaching to the *dura mater*.

A piece of the broken bone is come out, or not come out.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Bones out of Joynt.

HAth a Bone out of Joynt, or out of the Pan, in one or several parts of the Body marked in the Fig. *A*, *B*, or *C*. 5

This Bone is either quite out or but part part of it.

Was put out above, below, on the right, or left.

By Violence, as a Fall, a Wrench: or 10 without Violence, and by little and little.

It moves with pain, or moves not at all.

It is forced in, is even with the rest, or comes outwards.

Came out of it self, or by accident, for these

Years					Mo.	Days				Hours	
1	2	3	4	5	1	1	11	21	1	1	12
6	7	8	9	10	2	2	12	22	2	2	13
11	12	13	14	15	3	3	13	23	3	3	14
16	17	18	19	20	4	4	14	24	4	4	15
21	22	23	24	25	5	5	15	25	5	5	16
26	27	28	29	30	6	6	16	26	6	6	17
31	32	33	34	35	7	7	17	27	7	7	18
36	37	38	39	40	8	8	18	28	8	8	19
41	42	just or there-			9	9	19	29	9	9	20
about.					10	10	20	30	10	10	21
					11	or thereabout				11	22 23

Hath

Hath suspicion of being poisoned.

He or she is not bound in his or her Body: or is Costive, or seldome goes to Stool, but when he or she takes a Clyster,

5 Hath taken a Vomit in this sickness once, twice, or thrice, and brought up Choler, or Water, Sheer, Yellow, Green, and finds him or her self worse or better.

He or she hath been bled in the Arm

10 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 times: in the Foot or at the hæmorhoid Veins 1, 2, 3, 4 times: the blood was very good or bad at the first bleedings or pottingers: the blood was very good or bad at the last bleedings or

15 pottingers.

He or she hath been purged 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7 times, and finds him or her self worse or better.

20 This Book was sent for Advice at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 of the Clock, and half a quarter, a quarter, half or three quarters of an hour before or after Noon: or just at the first or last minute of the

25 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 day of *January*, *February*, *March*, *April*, *May*, *June*, *July*, *August*, *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*: In the year

year 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707.

Behold here be the principal Remarks, that are requisite to be made upon the Sick, and upon their Diseases, which are not here named: because there is much more Hazard in naming of Diseases right, than there is Ease; which is the thing we have industriously designed for all sorts of persons. These Remarks also may be of service to people in health; whereby to ask Advice, how they may preserve their health. Not to mention several other curious Uses of this Book; as it may serve for a Table to take the Physiognomy of an absent Person by. But to comprize all the circumstances of any one Subject, besides that it would be very tedious, so men rarely arrive at that excellency, as to have the first Editions of their Books quite perfect. It may suffice, that these Remarks are such as are ordinarily made by the best Physicians in Consultation, and that they are sufficient for the knowledge of Diseases. Which may serve for an Answer to the Censorious, who may blame this Work for having said too little.

As

As for those that find too much, they may leave something; yea, if they please, they may content themselves with the following Table.

But whether the Patient be rich or poor, the Use of this Book will be serviceable to either indifferently.

Now come the Criticks, who say, that nothing is more easie than this Invention: and they say no more than what has been said in all Ages against the bravest Inventions: whose excellence consists in this, that they are found easie when once discovered; these same Fellows thinking they could have done as much. But let them have a care, that the easiness of our Enterprize turn not to their Discommendation: forasmuch as they have taken no pains in a thing so easie, and a thing which by Experience hath been, and day after day will be further acknowledged so beneficial to Humane Kind.

FINIS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHereas the five last Chapters of this Book are Chirurgical, our Intent therein is only to give Advice, and to leave the manual Operation wholly to Chirurgeons. For since an external Tumour oft-times upon its recess, causeth internal Diseases, and again, since Fevers are often attended with Abscesses in some external Part; a Physician's and a Chirurgeon's mutual Assistence is often necessary to a Patient: And since a symptomatick Fever does ever attend considerable hurts done by Violence, in every such Case Medical advice ought to be joined with manual Operation. Considering therefore that several Cases cannot be managed aright without the knowledg of these things, we have so far, as aforesaid, insisted upon them. Nor are we insensible, what injuries the Chirurgeons, that serviceable Order of Men, but Patients especially, do daily suffer from Pretenders in this kind: But we will not so much as breathe a Vein; leaving, as we said, all Chirurgeons business to whom it properly belongs: To all Apothecaries also, who transgress not the limits of their Calling, and consequently neglect not their business, we are ready to send our Prescripts.

THE

TABLE

Of the Book, being an easy way to represent an absent Patient's case to Physicians. Which may serve instead of the Book itself, marking with a Pen or Pencil the Signs and Accidents, that appear in the Sick Person, for whom Advice is desired. They that would be more exact, must have recourse to the Book.

A.

AGE of the Sick, or of the Sickness, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 25 28 30 31 40 42 45 49 50 55 56 60 63 65 70 75 77 Years, Months, Weeks, Days, or thereabout, *Page* 22.

Afterburden stuck, or came away whole or torn, *p.* 42. *l.* 12.

Ague, single, double, quotidian, tertian, quartan, *p.* 23.

Air native or not, exposed or not exposed to the Sun or Wind, *p.* 19. *l.* 27.

Almonds of the Ears down, *p.* 33. *l.* 17.

Appetite craving, moderate, small, disordered, *p.* 41. *l.* 11.

B.

BALD *p.* 18. *l.* 27.

Barrenness, *p.* 43. *l.* 7.

Beating of the Heart, *p.* 34. *l.* 3.

Belching, *p.* 32. *l.* 28.

Belly tight, hard, soft, loose or costive, *p* 28. *l.* 1.

Benefits of Nature, in or out of order, coming before or after their time, red, pale, with, or without smarting, in a great, little, or moderate quantity, continually, or now and then quite stopt, *p.* 40. *l.* 10.

Bite of an Animal venemous or not venemous, *p.* 48. *l.* 7.

Blear-Ey'd, *p.* 31. *l.* 5.

Bleeding at the Nose in a great or little quantity, often or seldom, *p.* 29. *l.* 21.

At

At the Mouth, by Cough or Vomit, with, or without Pain, *p.* 29. *l.* 24. at the Fundament, going or not going to Stool, mingled, or not mingled with the Excrements, *p.* 29. *l.* 28.
Blind. *p.* 31. *l.* 16.
Blows the Nose, little, much, or not at all, lately, or always, *p.* 32. *l.* 3.
Bone broken, *p.* 51. *l.* 5. out of joint, *p.* 52. *l.* 2.
Born of a Father and Mother of a long or short Life, Sickly or Healthy, *p.* 17. *l.* 9.
Brests large, midling, or little, hard or soft, increasing or decreasing, *p.* 43. *l.* 9.
Brought to Bed in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Days, *p.* 41. *l.* 26. before her time at 4 5 6 8 Months, *p.* 41. *l.* 27.
Bruising great or little, *p.* 47. *l.* 26.
Burn, *p.* 49. *l.* 11.

C

CALLUS, *p.* 51. *l.* 20.
Carnosity in the Passage of the Yard, *p.* 39. *l.* 6.
Chapping and rawness of the Tongue. *p.* 32. *l.* 10.
Cheeks full, hanging down, flat, hollow, or middling. *p.* 18. *l.* 19.
Chest full, narrow, middling, *p.* 18. 24.
Chillness, great or little, *p.* 23. *l.* 6.
Chin long, short, middling, round or dimpled. *p.* 18. *l.* 20.
Coffee, *p.* 20. *l.* 19.
Coldness of the outer parts, *p.* 23. *l.* 25.
Colour good or bad, naturally, or by Accident. *p.* 19. *l.* 3.
Constitution hale, middling, or weakly, *p.* 17. *l.* 26.
Convulsion, *p.* 30. *l.* 25.
Cough dry or moist, *p.* 23. *l.* 29.
Cramp, *p.* 34. *l.* 29.
Crooked before or behind. *p.* 19. *l.* 10.
Custom of Purging or Bleeding hath been left off a little while or a long time, *p.* 21. l. 8.

D

DEafness old or new, *p.* 31. *l.* 23.
Difficulty in Breathing, *p.* 33. *l.* 28. in walking, *p.* 41. *l.* 10. in making Water, p. 28. *l.* 17.
Discharge of Urine, *p.* 23. *l.* 28.
Dreams, pleasant, displeasing, of Fire, Water, Mire, of flying in the Air, *p.* 19. *l.* 18.
Dryness of Mouth, *p.* 23. *l.* 13.
Drowziness, *p.* 24. *l.* 1.

Easy or hard to Vomit or Purge, to take Medicines, *p.* 19. *l.* 20.
Eats little, moderately, or much. *p.* 20. *l.* 7.
Excess in eating and drinking, *p.* 20. *l.* 12.
Excrescence in the Nose, *p.* 31. *l.* 29.
Exercise of Body or Mind, much or little, *p.* 20. *l.* 29. *p.* 21. *l.* 1.
Eyes sparkling, lively, dull, large, middling, little, *p.* 18. *l.* 5.

F

Fall from on high, *p.* 47. *l.* 25.
Falling of the Hair, *p.* 37. *l.* 6.
Falling down of the Womb. *p.* 44. *l.* 5.
Faltring in Speech. *p.* 33. *l.* 11.
Fearful with or without cause, *p.* 30. *l.* 4.
Fever continual, *p.* 23, 24.
Film over the right or left Eye, through which something appears like flies, not being able to see in a great Light, things afar off or near hand, p. 31. l. 9.
Fit irregular, regular, which comes every day, evening or morning, holding two, three, four hours at once; there are two ill days and one well, p. 23.
Fits of the Mother, p. 44. l. 7.
Flux of the Belly great, moderate or small, p. 23. l. 18. and p. 28. l. 3.
Foaming at the mouth, p. 30. l. 24.
Forehead broad, middling or narrow, *p.* 18. *l.* 4.

G

GONE with Child, the first 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Month beginning or compleat, *p.* 41. *l.* 14.
Gripes, p. 28. l. 8.
Groans, *p.* 30. *l.* 22.
Gums, Swollen, Ulcered, or eaten away, *p.* 32. *l.* 18.

H

HAbit of Body, Fat, Fleshy, or Lean, *p.* 18. *l.* 1.
Hair light, red, brown, black, gray, white, curl'd, *p.* 18. *l.* 25.
Head very great, little, or well proportioned to the rest of the Body, *p.* 18. *l.* 2.
Heat great or moderate, *p.* 23. *l.* 12, 24.
Hoarse, p. 32. *l.* 14.
Humming or a noise in the Ears, old or new, great or small, *p.* 31. l. 18.

I

Issue in the head, arm or leg, dried up, p. 21. l. 10.

Judgment

Judgment impaired or lost, p. 30. l. 21.

K.

KErnels in the groin, p. 38. l. 24.

L.

LAme in the Hip, Leg, or Foot, Right or Left, p. 19, l. 11.
Letting of Blood to advantage, or not, p. 53. l. 9.
Lips thick, middling or thin, p. 18. l. 12.
Loss or diminution of Motion and Sense, p. 30. l. 19. of Hearing, p. 31. l. 23. of Voice or Speech, p. 32. l. 13.

M.

MAkes Water often, seldom, much, little, drop by drop, easily, clear or thick, p. 28. l. 15.
Matter in the Eyes, p. 31. l. 5. in the Ears, p. 31. l. 18.
Meals, one, two, or three a day, p. 20. l. 8.
Melancholick with, or without Cause, p. 30. l. 3.
Memory impaired or lost, p. 30. l. 21.
Milk in a great, little, or moderate quantity. p. 43. l. 1.
Mind free or disturbed, p. 30. l. 2.
Miscarriage by a Fall, a Strain, Blow, sudden fright, loss of Blood. p. 41. l. 26. p. 42. l. 1.
Motion impaired or lost, p. 30. l. 20.
Mouth wide, middling or narrow, p. 18. l. 15, well or ill, p. 32. l. 16.

N

NEck short, long, thick, slender, middling, p. 18. l. 21.
Noise in the Ears, p. 31. l. 19.
Nose big, long, short, middling, p. 18. l. 9.
Nurseth or nurseth not her Child. p. 42. l. 23.

O

ONE-Eyed, p. 31. l. 15.

P

PAin in the Limbs, p. 23. l. 11. of the whole or part, right or left, before or behind in the Head, p. 23. l. 13. p. 24. l. 7. in the Loins, p. 23. l. 28. p. 36. l. 1. p. 40. l. 21. in the right or left side, p. 33. l. 23. in the Belly, Fundament, p. 28. l. 8. in making Water, p. 28. l. 15. Which is always the same or alters, p. 30. l. 6. p. 36. l. 14, 22. Small, moderate, or

or great, encreasing in the day or night, and is more violent fasting, or after Meals. *p.* 30. *l.* 15. wandring or fixed, *p.* 36. *l.* 26. Is assuaged by heat or cold, *p.* 30. *l.* 16. With or without Heavinesse, *p.* 30. *l.* 9. Pain in the Ears. *p.* 31. *l.* 18. in the Neck, *p.* 33. *l.* 15. in the Pit of the Stomach, *p.* 34. *l.* 15. in the Joints. *p.* 36. *l.* 12.

Paleness, with difficulty in Walking, *p.* 41. *l.* 8.

Palpitation or beating of the Heart, *p.* 34. *l.* 3.

Pimples and Scabs, *p.* 37. *l.* 1.

Poyson, *p.* 53. *l.* 1.

Proportion streight or not, *p.* 19. *l.* 10.

Pulse quick, moderate, slow: which beats high, low, moderately, *p.* 34. *l.* 6.

Purged with or without Relief, *p.* 53. *l.* 16.

R.

RAtling in the Throat, *p.* 33. *l.* 29.

Redness of Cheeks, *p.* 33. *l.* 29. of Eyes. *p.* 31. *l.* 4.

Restlesness. *p.* 24. *l.* 1.

Rubbing of the Nose, *p.* 32. *l.* 5.

Rumbling in the Belly, *p.* 35. *l.* 14.

S.

SEed has come away for 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 days, Weeks, Months, Years; which is thin or thick, white, yellow or green; with or without Pain, in a great moderate, or small quantity, with erection or swelling of the Yard, of the Nut, of the Præpuce, or of the Cods, with or without a painful Kernel in the Groin, which has matter in it or not. *p.* 38. *l.* 24.

Shortness of Breath. *p.* 33. *l.* 28.

Sick abboout 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 16 days, weeks Months, years, *p.* 22.

Sick at the Heart, *p.* 23. *l.* 10.

Sickly or not, dangerously, or without danger, *p.* 21. *l.* 5.

Sighs, *p.* 34. *l.* 9.

Sight dim, *p.* 31. *l.* 9.

Sleeps long, little, not at all; hath not slept for a pretty while, or for several days, *p.* 19. *l.* 16.

Small Pox, *p.* 19. *l.* 9.

Smarting of the Eyes, with or without Redness and Inflammation of a long time or lately, *p.* 31. *l.* 4. in the passage of the Yard, *p.* 38. *l.* 15.

Smelling

Smelling impaired or loſt, *p.* 32. *l.* 6.
Sobriety or intemperance, *p.* 20. *l.* 10.
Spits or raiſes with or without Pain and Coughing little or much, thin or thick, white, yellow, red, black, frothy, like Corruption, *p.* 29. *l.* 16.
Squint-eyed, *p.* 31. *l.* 15.
Startings, *p.* 31. *l.* 2.
Stature tall, middling, or very low, *p.* 17. l. 28.
Sting, *p.* 48. *l.* 7.
Stinking Breath, p. 33. *l.* 16. in the Noſe, *p.* 33. *l.* 2.
Stone in the Kidneys, Bladder, *p.* 36. *l.* 10.
Stones ſwollen, p. 38. *l.* 29.
Stools white, yellow, green, grey, red and Bloody, thick or thin, *p.* 28. *l.* 11. voided without knowing it, *p.* 30. *l.* 4.
Straining to ſtool, *p.* 28. *l.* 10.
Swallows eaſily or with Pain, *p.* 32. *l.* 24.
Sweats. *p.* 23. *l.* 19.
Seldom, often; the Sweats are not ranc, are clammy, hot, cold, little, or in abundance, or ſweateth not at all, p. 29. l. 4.
Swelling or tumour, great, moderate, ſmall, hard, ſoft; which throbs or throbs not long, round, or of another ſhape; equal or unequal, p. 44. l. 19. of the neck, p. 33. l. 18. of the belly, p. 35. l. 15. of the legs, p. 35. l. 7.
Swimming in the head, p. 30. l. 28.
Swoons ſeldom or often, p. 35. l. 6.

T.

Taſt ſpoiled much or little, p. 34. l. 10.
Tawny viſage, p. 19. l. 7.
Tears Involuntary, p. 31. l. 5.
Teeth great or little, are not all cut, or are all cut but 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ſtand cloſe, or at a diſtance one from another, white, yellow, black or rotten, p. 33. l. 3.
Thick of hearing, p. 31. l. 20.
Thirſt, p. 23. l. 14.
Tobacco, p. 20. l. 27.
Tongue clean or foul, p. 32. l. 8.
Tongue-tyed, p. 32. l. 14.
Tooth-ach, p. 33. l. 7.
Travail or child-bearing, ſhe hath been in it, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 days, p. 41. l. 25.

U

Ulcer or Sore came of it ſelf, 2 3 4 5 6 7 days, weeks, months, years; or after a fall or blow; even or hollow, with or without hardneſs of the Sides, with or without Veins about it; with or without inflammation, little or much redneſs, pain, proud fleſh; with or without corruption of the bone; which runs little or much matter, white,

black, brown, thin, thick; with or without stink, p.49.l.9.
Voice lost or hoarse, p.38.l.13
Vomits little or much, p.34.l.29. with relief, p.53.l.8.
Vomiting and Looseness, p.34.l.28.
Urine pale, yellow, red, bloody green, black, having a cloud in the middle, or a settling at the bottom; is clear or thick when it has stood, p.28.l.19.

W

Warts upon the nut of the yard, or on the skin that comes over it, p.39.l.4.
Watching little or much, p.24.l.1.
Whites, p.41.l.3.
Wine, p.20.l.13.
Wombfallen down, ulcered, with smart or itching, p.42.l.20. p.44.l.5.
Worms alive, dead, long, short, flat, hairy, in a great or little quantity, p.35.l.3.
Wounds, p.47.l.1.

Y

Yawning, p.23.l.9.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM